

BIG U. S. COLUMN MOVING TO MEET MEXICAN FORCES

Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Sweep
Eastward to Vicinity of Villa
Ahumada--Galeana First.

NAMIQUIPA BASE ABANDONED

Pershing Makes Extreme Southern Head-
quarters at Las Cruces—Truck
Trains Tell of Activity.

(By the International News Service.)

San Francisco, Cal., June 25.—Emergency orders were received here from Washington tonight to entrain seven of the ten Coast Artillery companies for the California-Mexican border at once. At midnight a special train was scheduled to pull out from the Southern Pacific depot with the seven companies aboard.

The mobilization of the men, gathered in from all parts of the city on Sunday leave, was effected in ten hours.

By H. H. STANSBURY.
(International News Service.)

El Paso, Tex., June 25.—Unofficial reports indicate that Gen. Pershing has been instructed to back up Gen. Funston's demand for the release of the twenty-five American prisoners of war held by Mexican Gen. Trevino in Chihuahua, with force if necessary.

A column of United States troops, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, is sweeping eastward from the established line of communication tonight in sufficient force to crush the Mexican army mobilized in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada.

GALEANA FIRST OBJECTIVE.

The movement covers the entire distance between Colonia Dublan on the north and El Valle on the south. The first objective point is Galeana. From there it is believed the advance will be made in two columns.

One column is expected to go from Galeana over the mountain trail in the most direct route to the Santo Domingo ranch, twelve miles west of Carrizal. A second column, with the supply train, it is believed, will follow the dry bed of Rio de Carmen to Carrizal.

Truck Trains Bring News.

Information concerning this movement was brought to the border today by the truck trains which are racing to and fro across the desert with additional supplies of ammunition and food.

From the same source it was learned that Gen. Pershing had abandoned Namiquipa as a base. The extreme southern headquarters of his command is now at Las Cruces, El Valle, which until a few days ago was only a small garrison, now holds a strong force.

The redistribution of the troops with the eastward movement is interpreted here to mean that Gen. Pershing has abandoned for the present the idea of proceeding in the direction of Chihuahua along the route of the Northwestern Railroad.

Troops Joyous at Prospect.

The commanders of the truck trains reported that the troops, the main body of which had been in camp for many weeks, were joyous over the possibility of getting into action. The designation of the organizations taking part in the movement is not obtainable.

Extraordinary activity was reported all along the line of communication. One truck train started north two days ago from Las Cruces under hurry order that did not permit of time to repair two of the big machines. They were taken down and packed on other cars and hauled to the border.

Seven more American soldiers wounded, along the line of communication by Mexican snipers were brought to the army hospital at Fort Bliss today. They had been shot while acting as guards to the speeding trucks. Their assailants escaped. Sixteen other soldiers, wounded thus previously are also at the hospital.

Juarez Forces Nearby.

The report that Juarez, the border town opposite here, was to be completely evacuated was discovered by Gen. Bell to be a crude piece of strategy on the part of Gonzales. United States army scouts have reported to the American commander that the Juarez forces have only withdrawn beyond the range of his big 47 artillery guns.

\$25,000,000 SECURITY ARRIVES FROM ITALY

(By the International News Service.) New York, June 25.—Three Italian commissioners arrived here today on the American liner St. Paul with \$25,000,000 worth of Italian bank notes and securities. It was sent here by the Italian government as collateral for a loan raised by Italian residents of this city.

The money was contained in ten plush covered boxes. Extraordinary precautions were taken to protect it while it was transferred from the ship to the branch of the Bank of Naples, at Spring street and Broadway.

It was taken away in a motor truck, three Italian and ten local detectives guarding it. The commissioners followed in another automobile. The commissioners were Cavaliere Santa Veronese, Dr. Luigi Baldini and Vincenzo Greco.

Battle Reported On With Carranza Army

Unofficial reports reached here last night that Pershing's main force was engaged in battle with a Carranza army. At a late hour this could not be confirmed.

It was stated that the radio at Arlington had received the report. The report could not be substantiated at either the War or Navy departments.

FRENCH RETAKE LOST TRENCHES

Series of Night Attacks Drive
Germans Back East
of Meuse.

PART OF FLEURY HELD

Russians Occupy Whole of
Austrian Crownland, Buko-
wina, by Latest Victory.

(By the International News Service.)

London, June 25.—By a series of night attacks the French at Verdun have succeeded in winning back some of the positions east of the Meuse lost to the Germans on Saturday. These winnings consist of trenches west of the Thiaumont redoubt and certain parts of the town of Fleury just south of Fort Thiaumont.

It was to capture these points that the Crown Prince threw in and, according to French official reports, sacrificed, his Bavarian regiments in the Saturday attack. The Crown Prince evidently is determined to make another desperate effort to recapture the Terrain, a bombardment of "redoubled violence" on Fleury and Fricote Terre (cold earth hill) having begun at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is still in progress.

On the west of the Meuse the French claim to have repulsed huge German attacks on the Dead Man Hill region.

Scattered actions on the front held by the British are reported in tonight's British headquarters report.

The occupation by the Russians of the whole of the Austrian crownland, Bukovina, rendered inevitable early last Friday by the capture of three vital railway intersections in the northwest, center and south of the province, became actually complete the same night with the fall of Kimpolung, in the hilly region of the southwest of the crownland, not officially announced, however, until tonight. With the city and railway station the victors captured sixty officers and 2,000 men, the largest number of prisoners taken by Gen. Brusiloff for some days.

Roosevelt to Go In Event of War

Colonel Reorganizing Rough
Riders to Answer Call
for Volunteers.

(By the Sun News Service.)

Milwaukee, Wis., June 25.—The Rough Riders are reorganizing to enter the Mexican war at the first call for volunteers. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is himself back of the plan, and George McNulty, of Milwaukee, is in receipt of a letter from Oyster Bay, asking if he would join the new organization. His brother was killed at San Juan Hill. The Colonel is working for the recruiting of a force to be made up of sons or brothers of the soldiers of 1898.

The plan this time is for the formation of a brigade, not a regiment, and possibly Roosevelt will be the brigade commander. The force will assemble in Butte and go from there to the border.

MEXICAN MONEY USELESS.

Peso Is Worth Only 2½ Cents in Madrid.

Madrid, via London, June 25.—Mexican money has now so depreciated in value that a peso is quoted at only 10 centimes, equivalent to 2½ cents. The money is without purchasers. A Mexican living here who was formerly wealthy, now is in great distress.

The newspaper Economista publishes an article which echoes the general desire prevailing here that "the strong hand of the United States soon insure peace and order in Mexico."

Dams Break; City Is Flooded.

Kalamazoo, Mich., June 25.—As a result of a heavy rainstorm here last night, dams at the Bryant and Monarch Paper Mills broke away today. Twenty-six blocks in the resident district were flooded and the damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. Large consignments of paper were ruined, but no one was injured.

Earl of Selborne Resigns.

London, June 25.—The Earl of Selborne has resigned the presidency of the board of agriculture and fisheries. Official announcement to this effect was made tonight.

PRESIDENT PREPARES FOR WAR; ULTIMATUM SENT TO CARRANZA; STONE AND FLOOD SUMMONED

Text of the President's Ultimatum to Carranza

The following telegram was sent to James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the American government in Mexico City, yesterday:

"Mr. Arredondo yesterday delivered to this government the following communication:

"I am directed by my government to inform your excellency, with reference to the Carrizal incident, that the chief executive, through the Mexican war department, gave orders to Gen. Jacinto B. Trevino not to permit American forces from Gen. Pershing's column to advance further south, nor to move either east or west from the points where they are located, and to oppose new incursions of American soldiers into Mexican territory. These orders were brought by Gen. Trevino to the attention of Gen. Pershing, who acknowledged the receipt of the communication relative thereto. On the 22d instant, as your excellency knows, an American force moved eastward quite far from its base, notwithstanding the above orders, and was engaged by Mexican troops at Carrizal, state of Chihuahua. As a result of the encounter, several men on both sides were killed and wounded and seventeen American soldiers were made prisoners."

"You are hereby instructed to hand to the minister of foreign relations of the de facto government the following:

"The government of the United States can put no other construction upon the communication handed to the Secretary of State of the United States on the 24th of June by Mr. Arredondo, under instruction of your government, than that it is intended as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico, and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there, notwithstanding the fact that those objects not only involve no unfriendly intention towards the government and people of Mexico, but are, on the contrary, intended only to assist that government in protecting itself and the territory and people of the United States against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebel marauders."

"I am instructed, therefore, by my government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels and not through subordinate military commanders."

Wood Wires Army Officer To Rush Through Medical Examination at D. C. Camp

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East, last night telegraphed Capt. Horace Hobbs, U. S. A., detailed with the District militia at Camp Radio, as follows:

Expedite medical examination of troops of the District without regard to hours. Call for troops urgent."

The telegram was signed by Adj. Gen. Simpson, of Gen. Wood's staff, and was sent to Capt. Hobbs as the United States officer in charge of the work of mustering the District militia into the service of the United States.

The phrase "without regard to hours" in Gen. Wood's order means that the work of changing the status of the local Guardsmen must be carried on night and day until completed.

News of the order spread through the camp like wildfire and thrilled the militiamen as no news has since the President's call to arms. The Guardsmen accepted the order as conclusive proof of the President's intention to rush

them to the Mexican border as soon as possible.

In the camp of the Signal Corps company there was special excitement. They are acknowledged to be nearly "reasonably prepared," and they will without a doubt be the first unit to leave the camp.

"Perhaps Tuesday, but, if not, the Signal Corps can leave for the border probably Wednesday," was the way Capt. Hobbs put it. The only thing lacking in personal equipment was olive-drab cotton uniforms, and these are speeding to Washington, and will probably arrive tomorrow.

Although the Signal Corps is mounted unit needing sixty-six horses—and it is said that horses are on the way from Front Royal, Va.—the company will entrain without them if it moves tomorrow or the next day, and the mounts will be sent to the border later.

Plans were immediately made to muster

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Wounded and Near Death, Morey Writes of Battle

(By the International News Service.) San Antonio, Texas, June 25.—Capt. Morey is still alive and has returned to the American lines. His wife telephoned to headquarters at Fort Sam Houston at 10:30 o'clock tonight that she had just received the following message:

Somewhere in Mexico, via wireless to Columbus.—Am back on line with two men safe—Sydney."

Mrs. Morey said her husband always signed "Sidney" in messages to her and she had no doubt of the authenticity of the message.

(By the International News Service.)

El Paso, Texas, June 25.—Gen. Pershing at Colonia Dublan transmitted to Gen. Funston at San Antonio late today an official report of the Carrizal fight written by Capt. Lewis S. Morey, Troop C, Tenth Cavalry, the only officer not killed outright in the Mexican ambush.

Capt. Morey is believed to be dead now. He was wounded in the shoulder. The report was written after the officer had fallen from exhaustion on the desert.

The negro troopers who accompanied Morey were ordered by the wounded officer to abandon him and make their way back with the report and save their own lives, if possible.

The few facts gleaned from the Pershing report make a story of self-sacrifice almost without parallel in the history of the American army.

The details are not made clear, but it is believed that Capt. Morey and the trio of negro troopers were driven back into the Mexican desert where there was no water. The little band was on foot and the officer finally grew so weak from loss of blood that he could proceed no farther and dropped. When he was revived the troopers were ordered to abandon him and save themselves, being held only long enough to get a written version of the encounter.

The report, as obtained here, indicates that the troopers were picked up by the relief column of the Eleventh Cavalry. They were unable to do more than give the general direction of the location

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HOSTILITIES LIKELY IN NEXT 48 HOURS, BELIEF HELD HERE

Administration Makes Public Message from
First Chief, Assuming Responsibility for
Carrizal Clash—To Rush Militia.

President Wilson called into conference last night the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Foreign Relations committees of the Senate and House to prepare the way for placing the Mexican situation before Congress and for action by that body.

This conference was accepted as a preliminary step toward the declaration of war on Mexico.

Earlier in the day, Secretary of State Lansing, after a conference with the President, gave out the text of a virtual ultimatum to Carranza, demanding the release of the American prisoners at Chihuahua and an explanation of Carranza's actions and intentions.

HOSTILITIES EXPECTED IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

There was every indication last night that hostilities could not be delayed any longer than forty-eight hours. They may be forced earlier by Carranza.

The President's action in summoning Senator Stone, of Missouri, and Representative Flood, of Virginia, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House Foreign Relations committees, with the Republican members, was a frank admission by the President that war is at hand.

Last night's conferences closed a day of feverish activity in administration circles, for which there has been no parallel since the days immediately preceding the Spanish-American war.

ULTIMATUM LAST STEP.

The ultimatum to Carranza was admitted to be the last diplomatic move to complete the record of negotiations by the United States to solve the Mexican problem by pacific methods. It is designed to place Carranza in the position of the aggressor and to establish as a historical fact that the United States resorted to arms only when compelled so to do in defense of its national honor.

With the publication of the note it became known for the first time that Carranza already had assumed full responsibility for the treacherous ambush of the American troops at Carrizal.

CARRANZA MAKES ADMISSION.

In a note to the State Department Saturday, suppressed for twenty-four hours until the President had completed his plans to summon Congressional leaders, Carranza defiantly admitted that he gave orders to Gen. Jacinto Trevino that resulted in the Carrizal attack, and that the American cavalry was attacked for violating his orders.

President Wilson did not attempt to sidestep the fact that this is virtually a declaration of war by Carranza.

Carranza was told in the ultimatum served yesterday that his acceptance of responsibility for the treacherous Carrizal ambush can be accepted by the United States in no other light than as "a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico."

To Hurry Guard to Border.

Army staff officers redoubled their efforts yesterday to get the National Guard to the border immediately.

A high army officer said the militia would be rushed to the border within forty-eight hours, even if it is necessary to send the men down on freight cars.

Secretary of State Lansing left a sick bed when summoned to the White House by the President shortly after 10 o'clock. He remained with the President half an hour, then went to the War Department, where he was closeted with Secretary Baker half an hour.

Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, was summoned to his office. He conferred with Leon Canova, chief of the Mexican division, and also with Representative Flood.

Baker at Office All Day.

Secretary Baker, who had a midnight conference with the President Saturday night, was at his office before 10 o'clock yesterday morning and remained all day, only leaving at 10 o'clock last night.

During the day, Secretary Baker was

in constant communication with Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Tasker Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and officers of the Adjutant General's Department.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, who was commanding general of the army during the Spanish-American war, was in conference with Secretary Baker and staff officers during the afternoon.

Gen. Mills, chief of the militia division, informed Secretary Baker that late telegrams said the militia of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Wisconsin were being mustered into the United States service yesterday. It is believed militia organizations in practically all the States will begin to muster today.

The War Department will not wait until the full organizations are mustered, but if Gen. Funston orders it, units will be sent to the border as fast as muster is completed.

GIRL HANGS TO ROOF OF AUTO BY NECK CHAIN

Waverly, Kans., June 25.—Miss Derothea Roberts, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Roberts, of Waverly, met with a very unusual and peculiar accident which almost cost her life.

With her father she was riding in their car—the girl in the rear seat, the father in the front seat, driving.

In passing over a culvert at good speed the girl was thrown against the top of the automobile and a strong chain which she wore about her neck caught over one of the bows in the top. There she hung until the father noticed that she failed to answer his remarks. When he looked around he found her unconscious hanging to the top of the automobile.

JUTLAND NAVAL FIGHT DECLARED ACCIDENTAL

(By the International News Service.) New York, June 25.—A remarkable version of the Jutland naval battle was told today by the officers of the Cunarder Andania, which arrived here from London.

According to their story the battle was purely accidental. It occurred while the battle cruiser squadron of Admiral Sir David Beatty was hunting for six auxiliary cruisers which the British admiralty intelligence department had learned were making a dash for the Atlantic by way of Iceland.

During this search Beatty's squadron encountered the German battle cruiser squadron and engaged it. The search for the auxiliary cruisers was abandoned.